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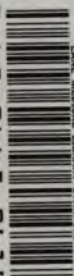
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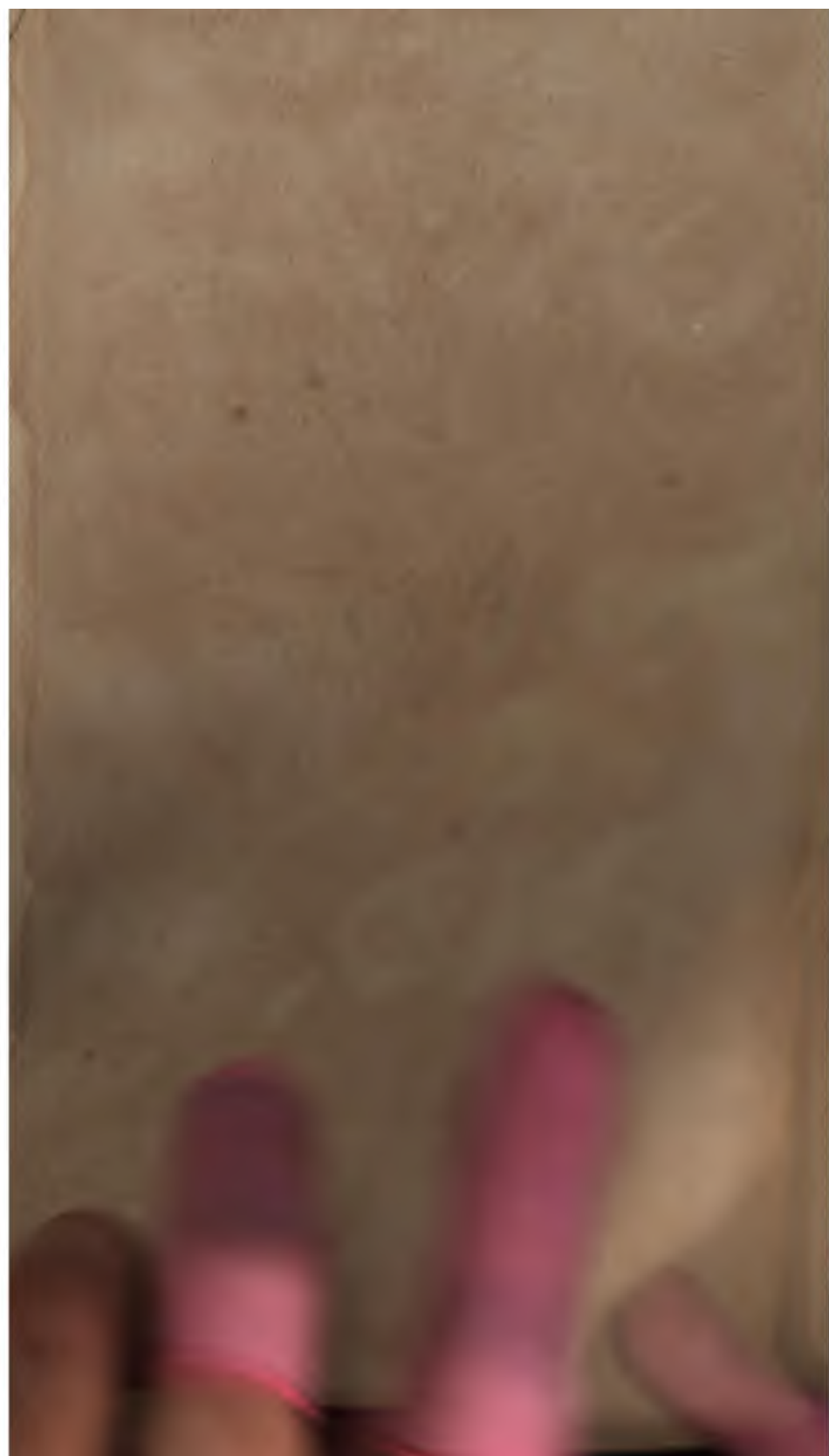
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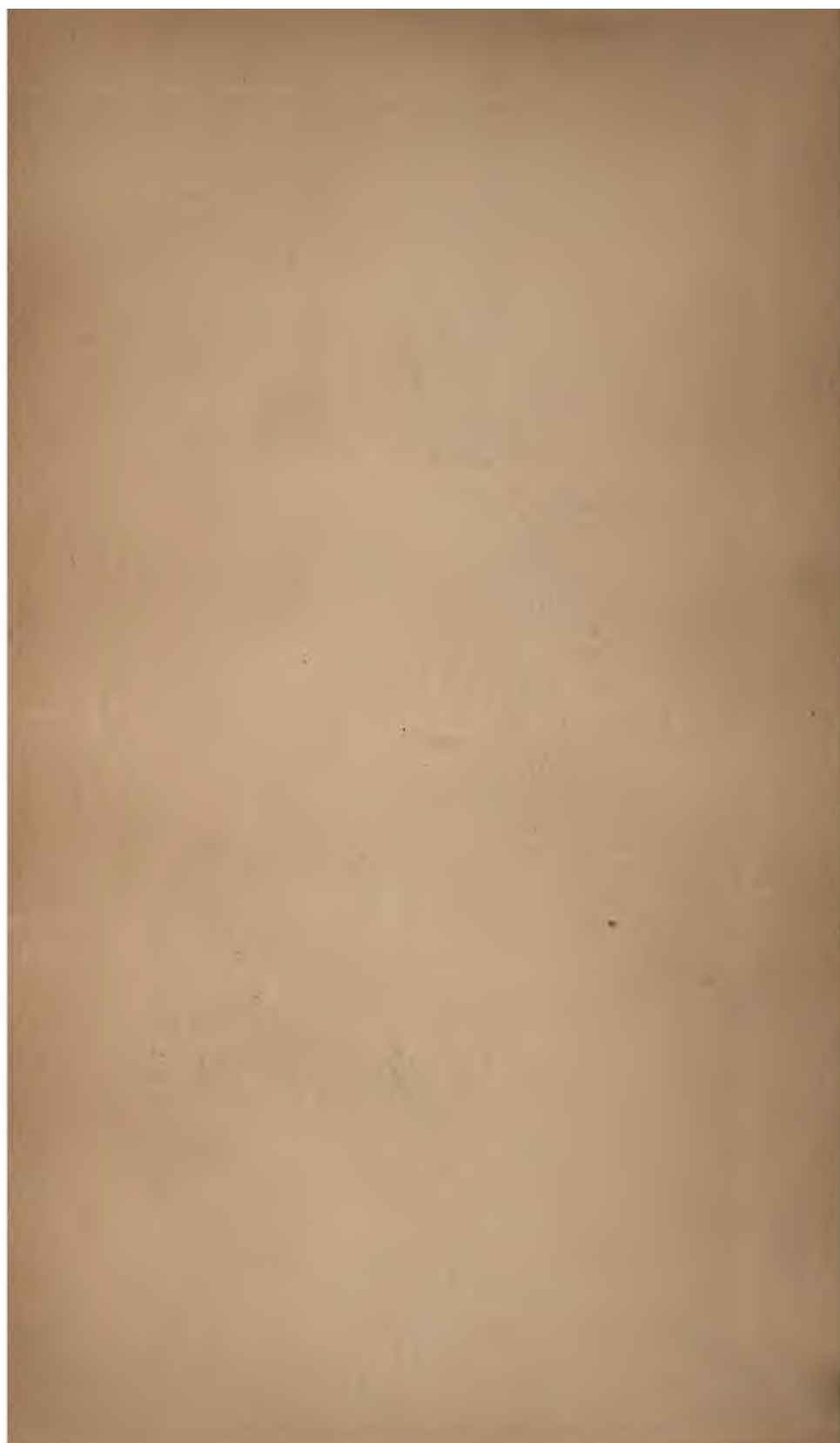
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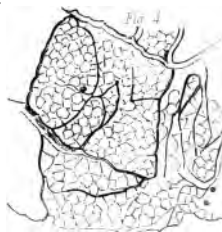
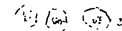
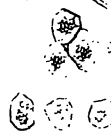
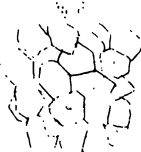
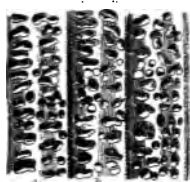


G.L. Simmons















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## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

### PLATE 1.<sup>1</sup>

#### STRUCTURE OF THE SCARF-SKIN.

**FIG. 1.** A small portion of scarf-skin from the palm of the hand, magnified nineteen times. The parallel arrangement of the ridges, and the manner in which they terminate abruptly every here and there, is shown in this figure; as well as the circular pores of the perspiratory tubes.

*a.* A vertical section, showing the elevation of the ridges of the preceding. *b.* Represents the tufts of papillæ of the sensitive skin, which are the cause of the ridges. The spiral coil running up from each tuft is a perspiratory tube.

**FIG. 2.** The under surface of a portion of scarf-skin from the palm of the hand, magnified, like the preceding, nineteen times. The ridges and grooves are the reverse of fig. 1. In each of the three grooves represented in this figure are seen numerous oval-shaped depressions for the tufts of papillæ of the sensitive skin, and running along the middle of each groove a slightly elevated line, *a*, upon which, at short distances, are the conical sheaths of the perspiratory tubes. *b.* One of the conical sheaths in question.

*c.* A vertical section of the preceding figure. If this be compared with fig. 1, *a*, the correspondence of the two will be seen. *d.* One of the conical sheaths of a perspiratory tube, projecting from the middle of the groove: similar conical sheaths are seen in the other two grooves.

**FIG. 3.** A portion of scarf-skin from the arm-pit, magnified nineteen times. The numerous lines crossing the figure are furrows adapted to the motions of this part of the body. In the compartments between these furrows, smaller divisions are seen corresponding with the little tufts of papillæ of the sensitive layer of the skin. The round spots scattered over the surface are the pores of hair tubes and oil-glands.

**FIG. 4.** A portion of scarf-skin from the back of the thumb, magnified nineteen times. The lines of motion and compartments have a different arrangement from those in the preceding figure, but in nature are the same. The little prominences caused by tufts of papillæ are more strongly marked, and there are several pores of hair-tubes and oil-tubes scattered over the surface.

**FIG. 5.** A portion of scarf-skin from the back of the hand, viewed upon its under surface, and magnified thirty-eight times. The depressions correspond with the tufts of papillæ of the sensitive skin. This figure illustrates the irregular distribution of the papillæ of the sensitive skin, as compared with fig. 2, in which the depressions are arranged in rows.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in the first six plates were drawn with the camera lucida; their relative size is consequently preserved.

FIG. 6.—A thin fragment of scarf-skin, magnified 155 times, showing its construction of flat, polyhedral, overlapping scales, in some of which a nucleus is seen.

FIG. 7. Vertical section of a portion of scarf-skin from the palm of the hand, magnified 155 times. In the lower part of the figure the section has cut across, and then proceeds nearly parallel with, a tortuous perspiratory tube. The cells, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are more open in the lowest than in the upper parts of the figure; a nucleus, also, is seen in the cells of the lower stratum, while in the upper the cells are converted into thin scales.

FIG. 8. A series of scarf-skin cells, magnified 310 times, showing the mode of growth of the cells, and their ultimate conversion into scales. These changes take place in the lowest stratum of fig. 7.

*a.* Primitive isolated granules, measuring about  $\frac{1}{20000}$  of an inch in diameter. *b.* Aggregated granules, composed of several of the preceding, measuring about  $\frac{1}{10000}$  of an inch. *c.* Nucleated granules, measuring about  $\frac{1}{4500}$  of an inch. *d.* Cells measuring  $\frac{1}{3000}$  to  $\frac{1}{2500}$  of an inch. The deepest layer of the scarf-skin is made up of the four preceding elements, and has the appearance of a smooth but irregular mosaic. *e.* Cells measuring  $\frac{1}{3000}$  of an inch. *f.* Cells measuring  $\frac{1}{1500}$  of an inch. *g.* Cells measuring  $\frac{1}{1200}$  of an inch. In all the figures from *d* to *g*, the cell is composed of a granular centre or nucleus, and of a number of newly-formed young cells, which are arranged around it. *h.* Two fully-formed cells, measuring  $\frac{1}{800}$  of an inch in longest diameter, and converted into flattened scales. These scales have resulted from the growth of the granules and young cells of *g*, so that the perfect cell contains cells of secondary formation, and, within some of the latter, smaller cells of tertiary formation; this is a good illustration of a "parent cell."

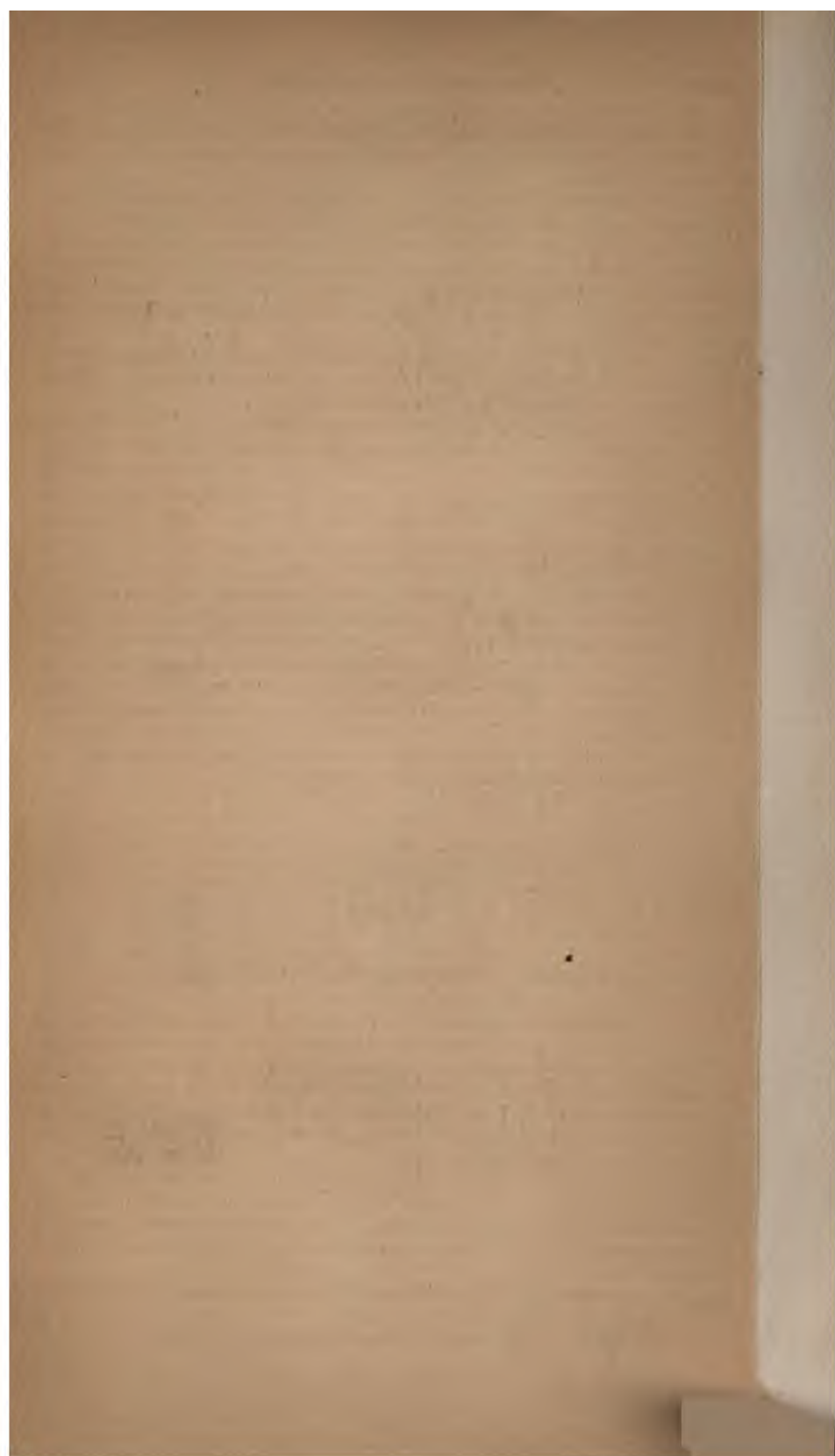
## PLATE 2.

### ANATOMY OF THE SENSITIVE SKIN AND NAIL.

FIG. 1. A small portion of sensitive skin, comprehending two ridges, from the palm of the hand, magnified thirty-eight times. Each ridge is composed of two rows of clusters, and each cluster of a number of papillæ. Between rows of papillæ, at short distances, are seen the openings of perspiratory tubes. *a.* One of the ridges. It is this arrangement of papillæ which causes the appearances of the scarf-skin, shown in figs. 1 and 2, plate 1.

FIG. 2. A portion of sensitive skin from the back of the hand, magnified thirty-eight times. The papillæ are seen, singly and in small clusters, scattered irregularly over the surface. The scarf-skin, modelled upon such a surface as this, would have the appearance represented in figs. 3, 4, and 5, plate 1.

FIG. 3. A section of the skin of the palm of the hand, the section being made through the middle of one of the ridges, and not across the ridges, as in plate 1, fig. 1, *c.* The figure is magnified thirty-eight times.



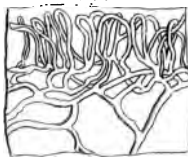
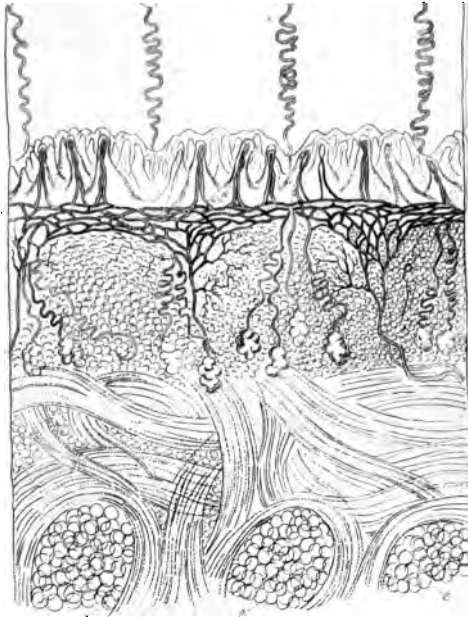
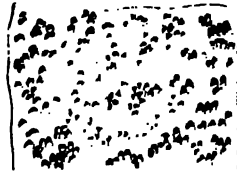
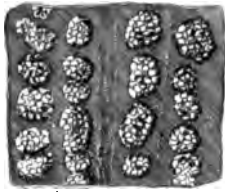
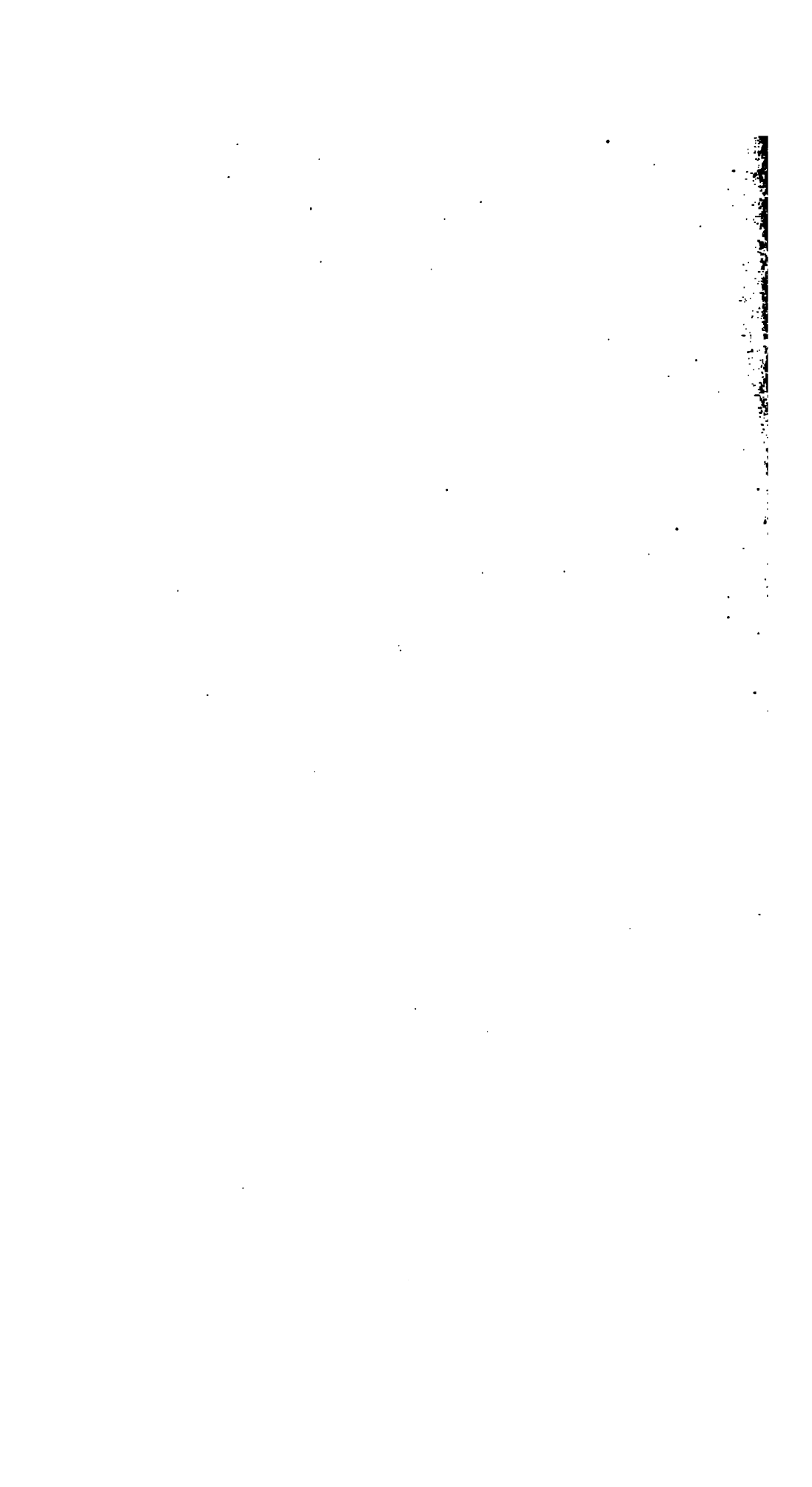


Fig. 1

Fig. 2





*a.* The scarf skin, showing its laminated texture, and four spirally twisted perspiratory tubes which traverse it. *b.* The papillary layer of the sensitive skin; three clusters of papillæ are seen. *c, d.* The corium of the true skin; in its upper part, namely, at *c*, being close and dense in texture; and in its deeper part, as at *d*, composed of strands of fibres of considerable size. *e, e.* Little cushions of fat, which occupy the interstices of the strands of fibres in the deep part of the corium. The fat, or rather oil, of the body is contained in little globular sacs or vesicles, packed together in considerable numbers, as is shown in the figure. *f.* The network of capillary vessels lying at the base of the papillæ, and supplying the latter with blood, by means of capillary loops, of which several are seen in the figure. *g.* One of the arteries conveying the blood to the capillary network; two others of the same kind are seen in the figure. *h.* Two perspiratory glands, with their twisted tubes. Several other glands and tubes are seen in the figure.

FIG. 4. A portion of the sensitive skin forming the bed of the nail, magnified nineteen times. In this situation the sensitive skin is disposed in longitudinal folds.

FIG. 5. One of the longitudinal folds of the bed of the nail, magnified 38 times. *a.* The depth of the plait, in which the capillary vessels are distributed in the form of loops. *b.* The horizontal network from which the capillary loops spring. *c, c.* Arteries supplying the horizontal network.

FIG. 6. Vertical section of a portion of finger nail, made transversely to the longitudinal folds, magnified 19 times. *a.* The nail, which is seen to be laminated in texture, is prolonged by a number of thin plates into the substance of the sensitive skin. *b.* The portions of sensitive skin included between the horny plates of the nail are the longitudinal folds of fig. 4.

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### PLATE 3.

#### ANATOMY OF THE SEBIPAROUS GLANDS.

FIG. 1. A sebiparous gland from the scalp. The excretory duct is slightly twisted; *a*, is the gland. All the figures from 1 to 11 are magnified 38 times.

FIG. 2. Another sebiparous gland from the scalp; showing difference of size.

FIG. 3. A sebiparous gland from the skin of the nose. The gland is double, and communicates with the excretory duct by means of two smaller ducts. If it be imagined that the duct *a, b*, is filled with concreted oily substance, the form, size, and situation of the so-called "grub" will be understood. The extremity at *a* will become blackened by the dirt floating in the atmosphere, the rest retaining its natural whiteness.

FIG. 4. Another sebiparous gland from the nose. The excretory duct exhibits a spiral twist, like that of a perspiratory duct.

FIG. 5. Another sebiparous gland from the nose. The duct is filled with the peculiar animalcules of the sebaceous substance; their heads being directed inwards.



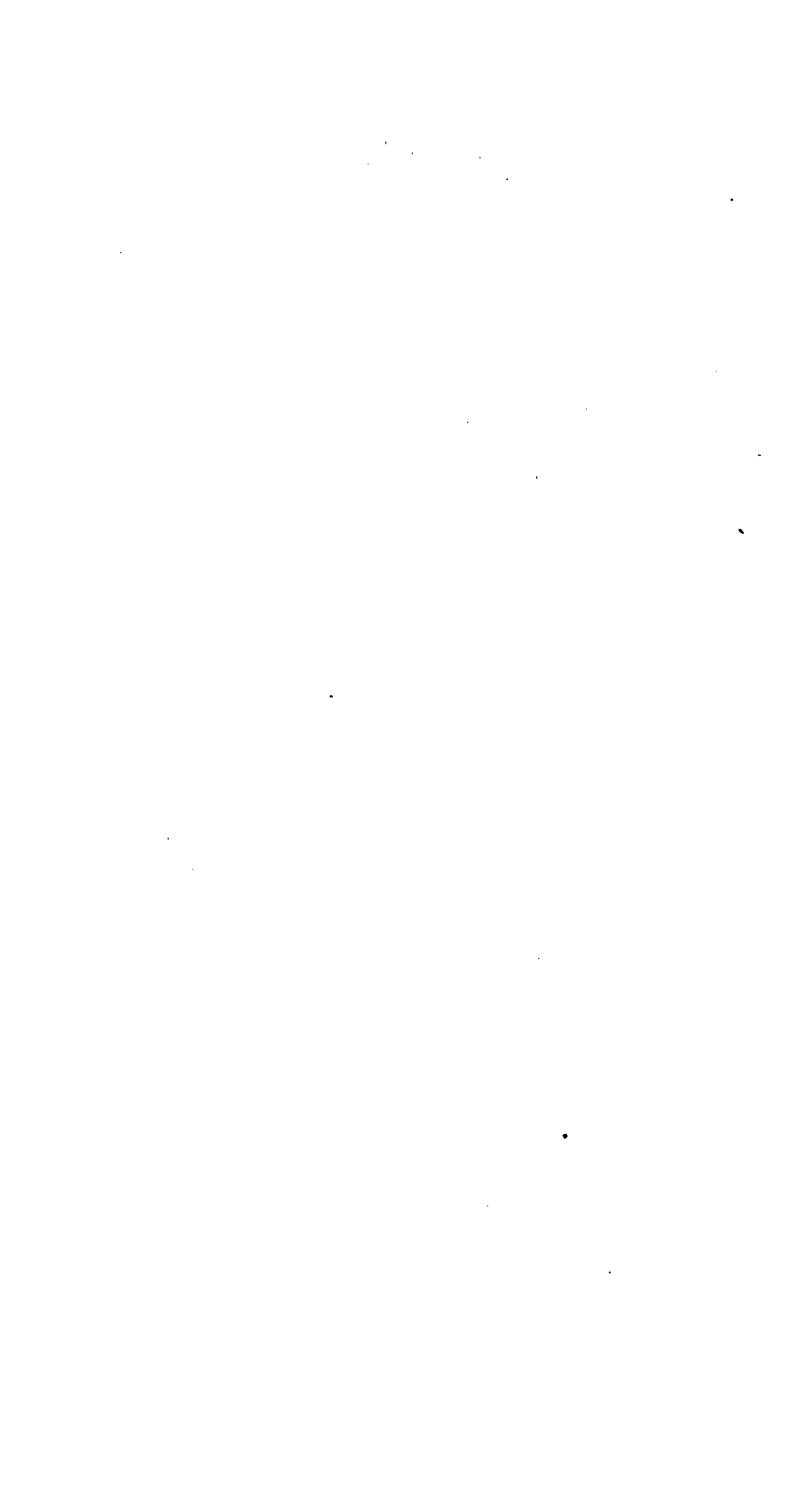
- FIG. 6. One of the fine hairs, with its appended sebiparous glands, from the ear. The hair-follicle and sebiferous duct are seen to be combined.
- FIG. 7. A small hair from the scalp, with its sebiferous glands. The latter form a cluster around the shaft of the hair-follicle.
- FIG. 8. A hair with its follicle and appended sebiparous gland, from the ear-passage.
- FIGS. 9, 10. Sebiparous glands, of more complicated structure, from the same situation; connected with hair-follicles.
- FIG. 11. A sebiparous gland and duct of larger size than the preceding, from the ear-passage.
- FIG. 12. A sebiparous gland from the lower eyelid; magnified 19 times. The lobulated structure is shown.
- FIG. 13. A full grown specimen of the animalcule of the sebaceous substance, the *steatozoon folliculorum*.
- FIG. 14. An egg of the same animal.
- FIG. 15. The form assumed by the egg, previously to the development of legs and other characters of the perfect animal.
- FIG. 16. A young specimen undergoing the process of casting its skin.
- FIG. 17. A small portion of the epidermal sheath of a perspiratory duct, magnified 310 times. It is seen to be composed of a regular mosaic of nucleated cells, the hexagonal and pentagonal forms of the cells being occasioned by their mutual pressure. The relative thickness of the area of the tube and its walls is also indicated.
- FIG. 18. A group of downy hairs, from the compacted oily substance of an oil-tube: they are magnified 19 times. The peculiar shape of these little hairs is shown in the figure; they are rounded at the ends, and very little smaller in this situation than in the shaft. Their *worn-out-paint-brush-like* roots are also seen.

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#### PLATE 4.

##### ANATOMY OF THE HAIR.

- FIG. 1. A small portion of the shaft of a human hair, magnified 310 times. The waving lines caused by the free edges of the overlapping scales are seen, as is their projection along the edge of the hair. The reason of a hair feeling rough when pulled, from point to root, between the fingers, will be perceived at once, on examining this figure.
- FIG. 2. A small portion of the shaft of a human hair, magnified 310 times, showing the appearance of the fibrous structure. The dark streaks are the seat of colour of the hair, and in proportion to their number the hair is lighter or darker in its degree of shade.
- FIG. 3. Horizontal sections of hair from the beard, magnified 155 times. In this figure the oval shape of the shaft of the hair is seen, as well as the three portions of a hair, namely, its central pith; the fibrous part surrounding the pith, and constituting the chief bulk of the hair; and its outer transparent thin layer.
- FIG. 4. A hair from the scalp, showing its position in the hair-tube and its mode of implantation at the bottom of the latter. *a*. The epidermal sheath of the hair-tube. *b*, *c*, *d*. The bulb of the hair, composed of cells in pro-







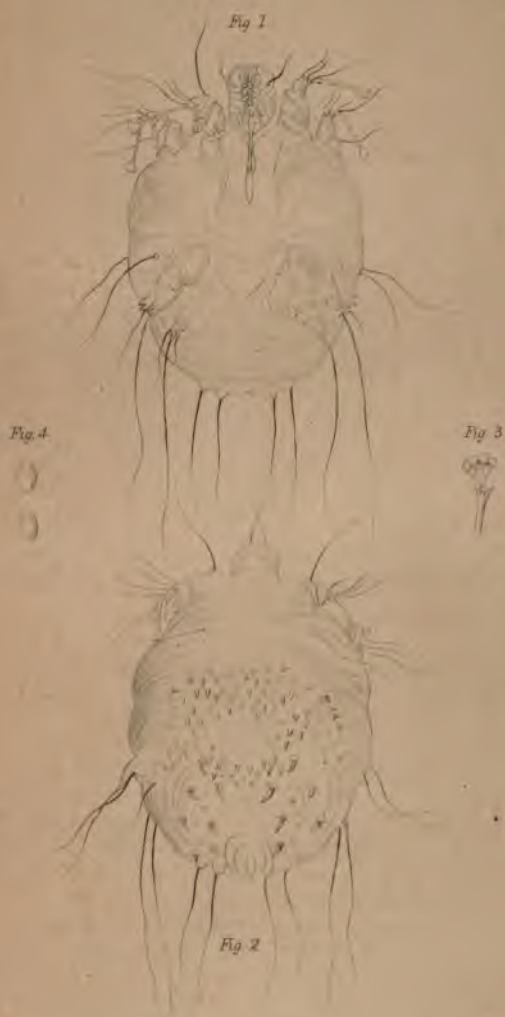
Rasmus Wilson, del.

H. Jordan, sc.























URTICARIA

SOZZOLA



ERYTHEMA.









FIG. 7. One of the enlarged sebiparous glands of the above disease removed from its envelope of skin, in order to show the lobulated conformation of the gland. The figure is several times magnified.

FIG. 8. The altered cells of the sebaceous substance contained in the above disease. The group of cells, A, is magnified 38 times; the group, B, 310 times. The average size of these altered cells is  $\frac{1}{850}$  of an inch in diameter.

FIG. 9. Section of the pimple of "acné," with its associated sebiparous gland, several times magnified. *a.* The conical pimple. *b.* The aperture of the sebiferous duct; when the sebaceous substance contained within the duct becomes blackened at the mouth of the tube by contact with the atmosphere, the case is one of "spotted acné." *c.* The sebiferous duct distended with sebaceous substance. *d.* The sebiparous gland.

FIG. 10. Hairs which have become coiled into a spiral form, by the occurrence of impediment at the aperture of the hair tube; magnified 19 times. *a.* Represents a single hair; at *b*, there are two such hairs. The shaft of the hair is straight up to the aperture of the hair-follicle, where the coil commences. This state of the hairs gives rise to the disease termed "morbus pilaris," (page 428.)

## PLATE 7.

### CONGESTIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE DERMA.

#### URTICARIA. ROSEOLA. ERYTHEMA.

A. B. C. D. represent the typical appearances of Urticaria; the particular cases for illustration being selected from the varieties—*evanida*, *conferta*, and *febrilis*.

A. A. URTICARIA EVANIDA, (page 177.) The subject of this eruption was a little girl, six years of age; and otherwise in good health. The simple round elevations and the stripe-like wheals of urticaria are both seen in this figure.

B. URTICARIA CONFERTA, (page 177.) In this variety the elevations or wheals are closely aggregated, and form thickly-set clusters.

C. URTICARIA FEBRILIS, (page 176.) A single, red, hemispheroidal wheal of this variety of the eruption.

D. A small group of the pale hemispheroidal wheals of chronic urticaria.

#### ROSEOLA.

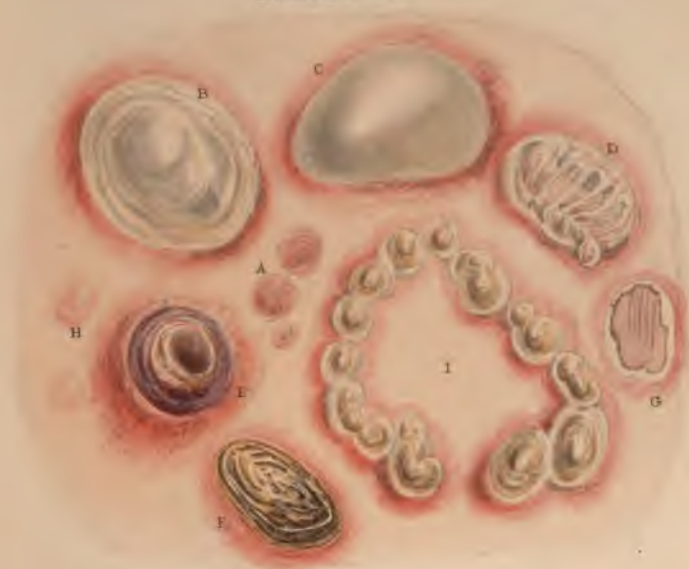
E. F. represent typical appearances of Roseola; the cases for illustration being selected from those forms of the efflorescence which are met with in adults, namely, *Roseola æstiva* and *Roseola autumnalis*.

E. ROSEOLA ÆSTIVA, or False Measles, (page 184.) The same character of efflorescence occurring in an infant would be termed *Roseola infantilis*.

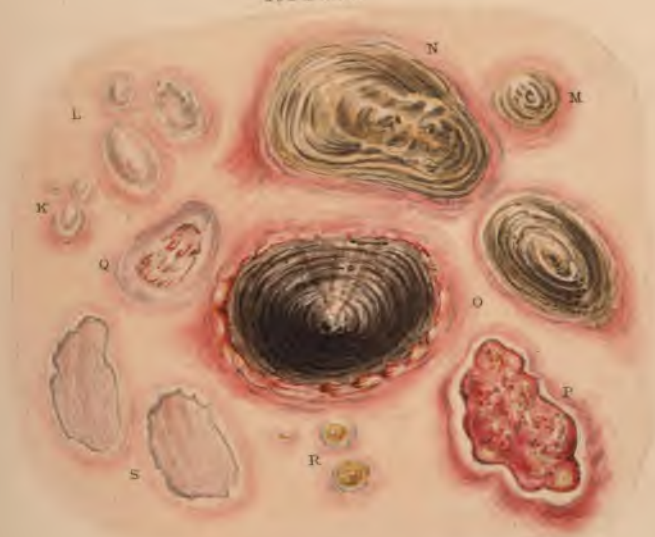
F. Roseolous patches of an irregular, annular, and circular figure. These varied appearances generally occur in a chronic form of the disease, and usually belong to the variety "*autumnalis*." The annulate form, if its dimensions were increased, would represent *Roseola annulata*.



PEMPHIGUS.



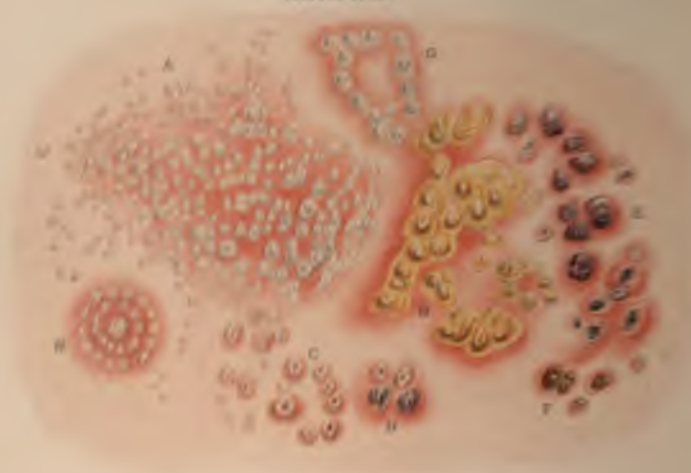
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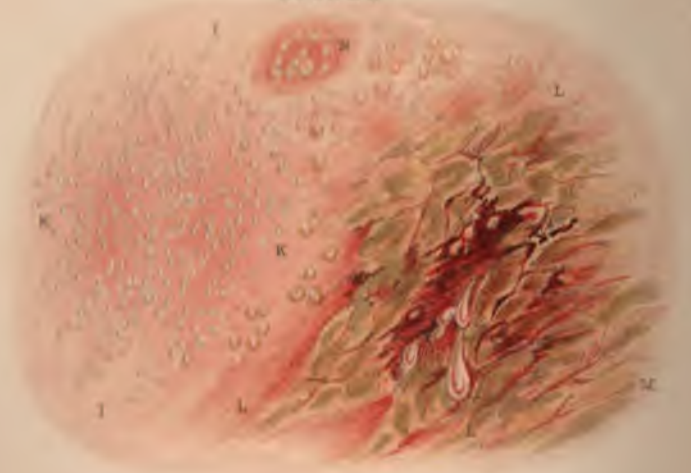




# HERPES.



# ECZEMA.









## PLATE 9.

## EFFUSIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE DERMA.

*Sthenic group.*

## HERPES. ECZEMA.

- A. HERPES ZOSTER, (page 219.) A patch of this eruption on its first appearance. The vesicles have not yet attained their complete size.
- B. Another patch of Herpes zoster, three or four days later, when the vesicles have attained their full size, some having coalesced; and their contents have become yellow. This cluster illustrates well the irregular patches of HERPES PHLYCTENODES, (page 217.)
- C. Groups of vesicles exhibiting the first stage of collapse, when a central depression is formed, and the vesicle is consequently umbilicated.
- D. E. In a stage further advanced, the depressed centre of the vesicle dries up into a small scab, which is surrounded, as by a rim, by the remains of the vesicle. The eruption now acquires a purplish hue.
- F. Still later, nothing remains of the eruption but a small brown shrivelled crust; except in instances where ulceration takes place.
- G. HERPES CIRCINNATUS, (page 221.) A small cluster of vesicles assuming the circular or circinnate form.
- H. HERPES IRIS, (page 221.) This is a rare and curious form of herpetic eruption.

## ECZEMA.

- I. L. ECZEMA SIMPLEX, (page 227.) The vesicles are minute, and raised on a surface but little deeper in tint than the surrounding skin.
- K. K. ECZEMA RUBRUM, (page 228.) The vesicles are the same as in Eczema simplex, but the skin is red and inflamed.
- L. L. ECZEMA IMPETIGINODES, (page 230.) The diseased surface is covered with broken crusts, between which the skin is seen to be highly inflamed, while large drops of ichorous fluid are oozing from the exposed surface. To the left of the crusts are numerous sero-pustules, and in the right hand corner (M) the eruption is less highly inflamed, and may be supposed to be passing into the stage of ECZEMA CHRONICUM, (page 231.)

As Eczema not unfrequently presents, upon the same person, and at the same time, all the stages illustrated in this engraving, with the exception of Eczema chronicum, the figure may be regarded as exhibiting a complete picture of the disease.

- N. A small cluster of vesicles of eczema, somewhat larger than usual, and presenting a circular arrangement very like that of herpes iris. This appearance is by no means uncommon.

## PLATE 10.

## SUPPURATIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE DERMA.

## IMPETIGO. ECTHYMA.

- A. IMPETIGO FIGURATA, (page 245.) A small patch of this eruption; incipient pustules are seen around its circumference.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Another patch of the same eruption, in its crusted state; also exhibiting incipient pustules around its border.

- . IMPETIGO SPARSA, (page 247.) The pustules dispersed irregularly over the surface, singly and in small clusters, belong to this variety. The pustules are seen at every stage of progress—namely, red points; minute pustules; ripe pustules, surrounded by a halo of redness; fading pustules collapsed and wrinkled; and others further advanced, surmounted with a scab.
- D. Impetigo sparsa of the scalp, (page 249.) The pustules are oval in shape; one of them being covered by a newly formed crust.
- E. Another crust of this eruption, from the scalp.
- F. IMPETIGO SCABIDA, (page 247.) The extremity of a crust of this disease that covered the greater part of the fore-arm of a child. Some incipient pustules around its border indicate the nature of the eruption.

## ECTHYMA.

ECTHYMA, (page 252,) in its several stages of pustule, scab, ulcer, and fading spot.

- H. An incipient pustule.
- I. I. Perfect pustules.
- K. K. Umbilication and incipient desiccation of the pustule.
- L. A perfected scab.
- M. Ulcerated state of the skin brought into view on the separation of the scab.
- N. The discoloured mark which remains upon the skin after the healing of the pustule.
- O. A cluster of pustules in their scabbed or crusted state.
- P. A fully distended pustule from an elderly person; the purple hue of the areola is characteristic of the ECTHYMA LURIDUM of Willan, (page 254.)
- Q. A crusted pustule from the same person.
- R. An ecthymatous pustule from the back of the hand of a boy affected with scabies; the complication of scabies with such a pustule constitutes the SCABIES FURULENTA of Willan, (page 299.)

## PLATE 11.

### DEPOSITIVE INFLAMMATION OF THE DERMA.

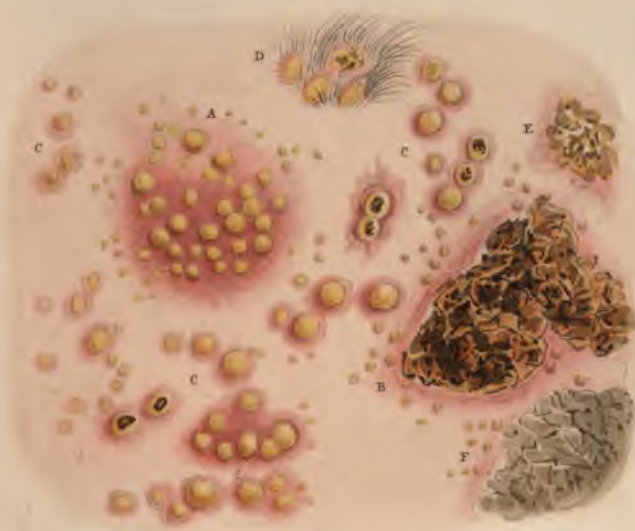
#### LICHEN. STROPHULUS. PRURIGO.

- A. LICHEN SIMPLEX, (page 262.) A cluster of the papulæ of this eruption, from the arm. They exhibit various degrees of inflammatory activity; those in the upper part and around the circumference of the cluster being very little deeper in tint than the surrounding skin.
- B. LICHEN PILARIS, (page 263.) A small cluster of the papulæ of lichen simplex developed at the apertures of hair-follicles, so as to involve the hairs. The figure was drawn from the leg of the same patient as A.
- C. LICHEN SYPHILITICUS, (page 449.) Four clusters of the larger and duller papulæ of this eruption; from the breast.
- D. LICHEN URTICATUS, (page 264.) The large papulæ of this eruption; three of the pimples are surmounted with small crusts. This figure was drawn from the leg of the little patient reported at page 265.

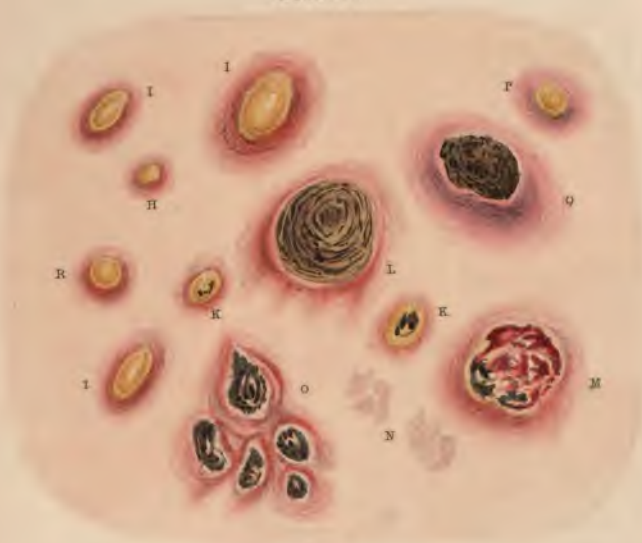




IMPETIGO



ECTHYMA











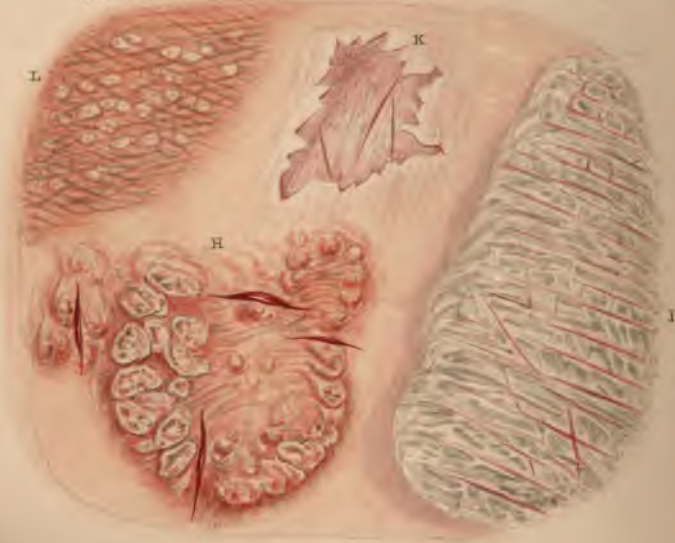


LEPRA



PITYRIASIS

PSORIASIS



Eng. del.

H. Adlard sc.





- E. *LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIPTUS*, (page 264.) A patch of this eruption at an early stage, before the centre begins to subside and the margin to extend.
- F. *Lichen circumscriptus*, in a more advanced state.
- G. *LICHEN AGRIUS*, (page 267.) The white specks on the surface of the patch are furfuraceous scales. These and small oozing points are characteristic of this form of eruption.
- H. *Lichen agrius*, in its crusted state; when from the thickening of the skin, the density of the scale-like crust, and the deep fissures, the disease is liable to be mistaken for psoriasis. The isolated papulæ around the margin of the patch are an important diagnostic sign.

## STROPHULUS.

- I. *STROPHULUS INTERTINCTUS*, (page 259.) From the cheek of an infant. Towards the centre of the patch the eruption puts on the character of *STROPHULUS CONFERTUS*, (page 259.)
- K. *STROPHULUS VOLATICUS*, (page 260.)
- L. *STROPHULUS ALBIDUS*, (page 260.)
- M. *STROPHULUS CANDIDUS*, (page 261.)

## PRURIGO.

- N. *PRURIGO*, (page 271.) The papulæ of the three varieties of this disorder. Some of the pimples are bleeding, from fresh abrasion; while others are covered with a small black crust. Intermingled with the papulæ are the brownish yellow stains which this eruption leaves behind it on the skin. I have not attempted to give the specific appearance of the skin in this disease, as nothing but a magnified drawing would do justice to the subject.

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 PLATE 12.

## SQUAMOUS INFLAMMATION OF THE DERMA.

## LEPRA. PSORIASIS. PITYRIASIS.

- A. *LEPRA VULGARIS*, (page 279,) a well-marked laminated and imbricated scale of this eruption.
- B. The little red pimples or tubercles by which lepra commences. The tubercle to the right is already surmounted by a scale. These tubercles continue to enlarge until they attain the size of A.
- C. *LEPRA ALPHOIDES*, (page 281,) that is, spots of lepra which remain stationary when they have reached to about the size of the patches represented in the figure. They are but little or not at all depressed in the centre, and hence have a whiter aspect than the larger patches of lepra vulgaris.
- D. A patch of lepra vulgaris, clearing in the centre, while the scales which cover its margin are breaking up. This is the first step towards cure.
- E. Another patch in which the centre is cleared to a greater extent, and a part of the margin has also subsided. This is a further advance towards cure.
- F. Another patch, exhibiting a more advanced stage of the curative movement.

- g. *Lepra vulgaris*, as it affects the convexity of the elbow; the drawing is made from the same patient as A. In this situation the patches are generally confluent, and lose their circular form.

## PSORIASIS.

- H. *PSORIASIS VULGARIS*, (page 286,) with deep chaps in the morbid skin. The drawing was made from a patch situated on the back of the hand.  
 I. This figure, if the patch were no larger than represented in the drawing, would be an illustration of *psoriasis vulgaris*; if, however, it extended over a considerable portion of a limb, it would be termed *PSORIASIS INVETERATA*. It is intended to illustrate the latter disease.  
 K. *PSORIASIS PALMARIS*, (page 289.) The irregular margin of thickened epiderma and the chaps are characteristic.

## PITYRIASIS.

- L. A portion of a patch of *Pityriasis vulgaris*, (page 292,) from the nape of the neck. The disease covered the whole of the back of the neck, the scalp, the chest, and the shoulders.

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 PLATE 13.

## LUPUS NON EXEDENS.

An example of this obstinate disease which has existed for thirty-three years. The patient has only lately come under my care.  
 The tuberculated and salmon coloured margin of the patch, its variegated area streaked with white and cicatrix-looking lines, and the erosion of the border of the ala nasi, are characteristic of this disease, (page 307.)

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 PLATE 14.

## DISEASES OF THE HAIR-FOLLICLES AND HAIRS.

## ACNE. SYCOSIS. FAVUS. TRICHONOSIS.

- A. *ACNE VULGARIS PUNCTATA*, (page 390.) Several groups of the pimples of this eruption, in their early state. They are characterized by the black point which is perceived in the centre of each.  
 B. *Acne punctata* in a more advanced stage; they are now becoming slightly inflamed.  
 C. *COMEDONES*, (page 367.) These black spots on the skin, caused by inspissation of the sebaceous substance and discoloration of the external end of the small piles so produced, generally accompany the development of acne. They frequently precede the form A., the pimples of *acne punctata* being comedones with elevation and induration of the skin, immediately around their apertures.







LUPUS NON EXEDENS.

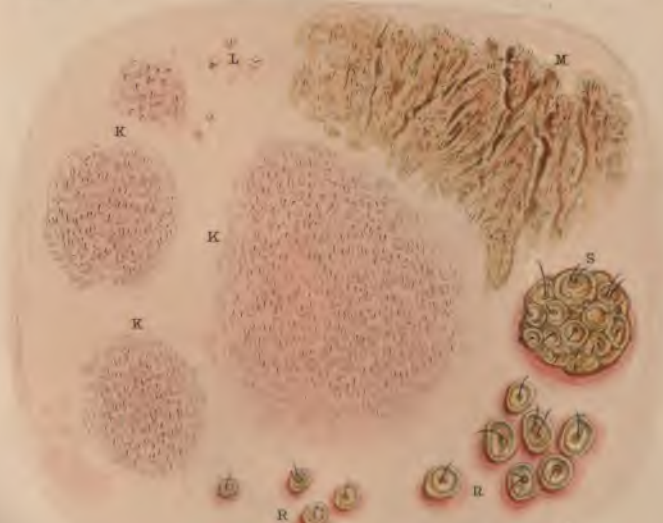
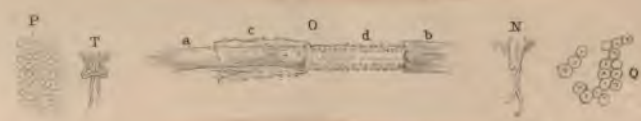
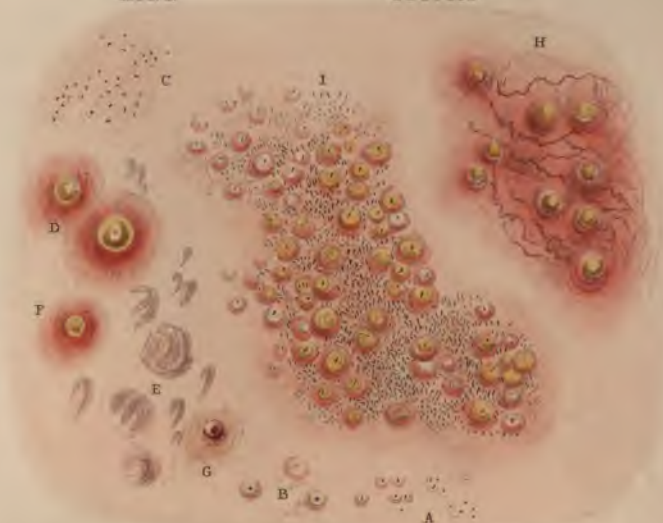






ACNE

SYCOSIS



TRICHOSIS

FAVUS





- D. ACNE VULGARIS, (page 390.) Conical elevations with inflamed bases, and suppurating at the summit.
- F. A pimple of acne vulgaris, on the summit of which the pustule is in progress of desiccation into a scab.
- G. ACNE VULGARIS INDURATA, (page 391.) This is a chronic variety, and consequently the pimples are less vividly inflamed than those of D. F.
- E. Stains, pits, and scars left on the skin by acne vulgaris.
- H. ACNE ROSACEA, (page 391.) The drawing was made from a patch on the cheek of a gentleman of middle age.

## SYCOSIS.

- I. SYCOSIS, (page 393.) A patch of this eruption, from the side of the chin of a young man of twenty-five.

## TRICHONOSIS.

- K.K. TRICHONOSIS FURFURACEA, or ringworm, (page 412.) Patches of common ringworm, in its papular form: trichonosis furfuracea papulosa.
- L. Separate papulæ of the same disease, produced by disease affecting isolated follicles.
- M. Trichonosis furfuracea, in its crusted form; the crust being constituted of flakes of epiderma and towy hairs matted together by a small quantity of serous discharge. The crust is broken into angular compartments by the movements of the scalp.
- N. A magnified section, showing a pimple of this disease, together with two hairs issuing from its summit; the latter being enclosed for a short distance by a sheath of inspissated sebaceous substance.
- O. A magnified hair, showing the state of disease which exists in that structure in trichonosis furfuracea, (page 415.) *a.* The root of the hair. *b.* Its shaft. *c.* The external or cortical layer of the hair broken from its continuity with *b.*, and stripped back, so as to expose its internal surface. Several of the granules of the diseased hair are adherent to the surface of this layer. *d.* The granular layer of the hair surrounding its fibrous central part.
- P. The appearance presented by the granules when viewed with the microscope.
- Q. A group of granules more highly magnified. Each granule is seen to possess a nucleus.

## FAVUS.

- R. FAVUS DISPERSUS, (page 429.) The cup-shaped, bright yellow cups of this disease. Each crust is pierced by one or more hairs.
- S. FAVUS CONFERTUS. The yellow, cup-like crusts of the aggregated form of the disease are clustered together so closely as to constitute a more or less coalescent mass.
- T. A diagram section of the crust of favus, which is intended to show the insertion of the base of the crust into the hair-follicle, and its relation to the hairs.







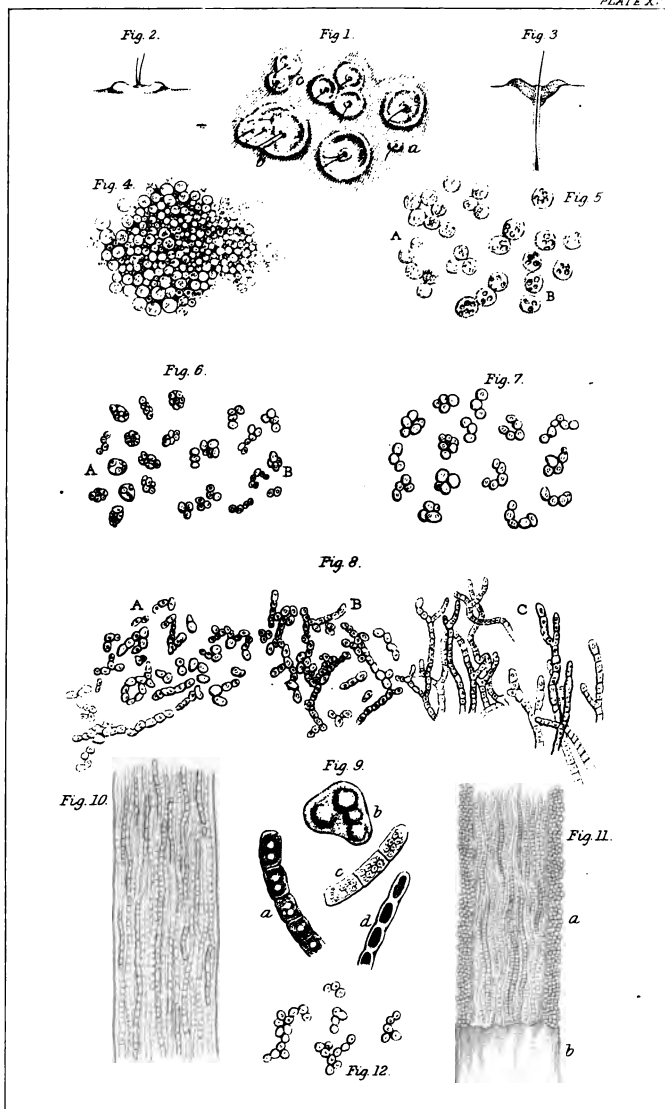






FIG. 9. Diagrams representing some of the appearances of the favous formation during its growth.

*a*, a stem composed of five cells, showing their mode of growth.

*b*, a cell in which four nuclei are in progress of development; such a cell as this is the cause of the dichotomous division of the favous stem.

*c*, the appearance presented by the cellated divisions of some of the stems.

*d*, the appearance of the cellated stems when seen with an imperfect focus.

FIG. 10. One of the hairs removed from the centre of a favous crust; magnified 155 times.

FIG. 11. TRICHONOSIS FURFURACEA. A diseased hair from a patch of Common Ringworm; magnified 155 times.

The external layer is removed at *a*; at *b* it still remains.

FIG. 12. A group of nucleated granules from the outer surface of the fibrous portion of the preceding hair. They are magnified 310 times.







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